NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

SEYMOUR.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

continued from third page.

behold at last his position, General-in-Chief of the army, with a pay of about twenty thousand dollars a year—an office for life, without drudgery, and being held in honor by all men. Now, gentlemen, the people of this country do not require a military man, a strategist, at this time at the head of its affairs—we are not at war, and what the country man, a strategist, at this time at the head of its affairs—we are not at war, and what the country requires is a proper statesman like Horatio Seymouf, who has for years been in public his stady. Poes it not require a statesman lustead of a military diseft to direct the nation at this lime, with its great embarrassments of debt and the disturbances in the Southern States growling out of the inte unhappy war? What educephon, permit me to ask, has General Grant which should fit him for the most trying and difficult position to which he aspires? It is because he was once a tanner? Is it because he has been alarmer? In what has he shown nimself great, except as a military man? And because he has acheved military success is that, and that alone, sufficient reason to make him President? I am free to confised that if the business of the President of the United States for the next four years was to be confined simply to fighting General Grant would be my candidate; but as I amfor the condition of peace, not war, I am here to oppose him. Mr. Hackett then proceeded to discuss the reconstruction laws, which he demounced as unconstitutional and tending to separate wider the air eady too much divided people of the North and Sour a. Mr. Hackett was frequently applanded throughout his speech.

The other speakers who were to have spoken from this stand rev mined on the platform a considerable time, but as there appeared to be no opportunity of delivering themselves before the small hours of the morr ling they took their departure.

bers but in the style and manner of its turn out should cast far into the shade all prior similar displays here. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Intention was successfully carried out, and that such show of the democratic voters of the metropolis inder the dazzling light of torches in a nocturnal

The March and Route.

At twenty minutes past nine o'clock the grand procession began. The Chief Marshal gave the order to the Eleventa ward turnout, which was nearest tammany Hall, to head the moving column, and it promptly responded obedient to the order. Soon hie whole line was in motion. Such a compact, continuous line of moving meu, such a brilliant array of torchights and Chinese lanterns and transparencies, such dispay of magnificent banners, such variety of embiazoned mottocs, such clanging of bells, such grandly sweining music of bands, such striking and unusual features of interest cliciting attention and admiration at intervals all along the line; in short, so many in a torchlight procession, so many to look on it as it passed, so much enthusiasm and altogether such a splendid success as a political demonstration of the character this was has never before been witnessed in this city. Know Nothingism in the palimiest period of its processional pageants furnish no parallel to the grandly magnificent scene this presented. The unceasing firing of rockets as the line kept moving added to the brilliancy of the seene, an unintermittent tract of brilliant hights in the air keeping pace with the moving columns below. The route of march march was from Third avenue in review past Tammany Hail, up and around Union square, and through Fourteenth street to Fith avenue; up Fifth avenue to Third venue to Broadway; up Broadway to Twenty-seventh street; through Twenty-seventh street to Fith avenue again; up Fifth avenue to Third venue; down Third avenue to Broadway; up Broadway to Fourteenth street; through Twenty-seventh street to Broadway; up Broadway to Fourteenth street; through Thirdy-fourth street; through Twenty-seventh street to Broadway; up Broadway to Fourteenth street; through Twenty-seventh street to Broadway; up Broadway to Fourteenth street; through Twenty-seventh

versity piace to Washington square for dismissal, at electric of ward marsuals.

Description of the Procession.

It were an unending task to describe in detail this monster procession. Including occasional halts it took three hours nearly for it to pass a given point. At the lowest estimate 40,000 people participated in the procession. And yet, though from the nature of the case, all the ward organizations run a good deal alike, each had its special and marked characteristics. It would be impossible at the late hour at which the last of the procession passed Tammany Hall, our standpoint of observation, to describe these special features minutely, and so we harry through them. After the eleventh ward bauner, on which was inscribed the public choice, came some red-shried men, dragging a small brass-cannon, which was inscribed the public choice, came some red-shried men, dragging a small brass-cannon, which they fred at intervals. Nearly all in this band bore Chinese lanterns, inscribed "Hoffman and Beach." On various transparencies among solners appeared, "A bemocracy at Antietan maved Washington;" "Five Reconstruction Plans Make One Destruction:" "The Rads Are Pimancial Thimble-riggers;" "We Will Ransack the Freedmen's Burean." After a couple of wagons filled with good democratic voters and profusely decorated with dags came an organization of boilermakers and a full rigged ship. A small cannon brought up the rear. The First ward lead off with a company of pioneers, bearing axes in their hands; then followed a wagon of voters, drawn by four gray horses; then carriages, likewise bearing voters, but those of the more genteel stripe. On the first banner appeared the declaration, "The First ward lead off with a company of pioneers, bearing axes in the ship was old Neptune, bearing his trident in his hand—that is to say, a First ward democrat, drawn by four gray horses; then carriage filled with ladies as a hip drawn by men in red shirts. On the low of the sap was of the procession of longshoremen and one of boatmen.

fine show was made by the Fifth ward, but the famous "Bloody 18ixth" took the palm from the lower wards. They had an engine company and pienty of wagons and carriages, and banners and treatments and treatments and treatments and treatments. The Seventh and Seventeenth wards made "ae best show. In the former ward the Ironsides fub turned out fully 3,000 strong. Here, too, "as a ship, the best show in the ship way of the "as still moving. For hours after the tramp, tram" tramp of the various ward turnouts could be seard in the streets as they were returning by the arrespective wards.

The German Procession.

The German democrats of this city and vicinity

The German Procession.

The German democrats of this city and vicinity had justly feel proud at the splendid appearance in numbers as well as in outfit, which they bresented at the immense procession last night. As was stated in the Herry of yesterday, they had intended their demonstration to be an independent affair attogether, and had even adopted an entirely different route for their march from that of the Tammany arrangement, and it was also stated that this was for the purpose of proving to the leaders of Tammany that the German democrats, not withstanding radical intriguing, have not diminished in number, but are even more determined and larger as a body than ever, and are entitled to full recognition in the Tammany church in the distribution of offices. This was the intention, and so far as the arrangements were concerned and the mass of people forming the procession, it was fully realized, though an unfortunate and unforeseen occurrence marred the grand display just at the most inopportune moment, when they passed in review before Mayor Hoffman, in front of the Clarendon Hotel. One thing should be said in praise of the Germans on this occasion—that they were punctual almost to aminute at the principal rendezvous, and started from thence precisely at the appointed hour, which cannot be said of the other clubs, who were, some of them, nearly an hour behind time.

Taere were seven divisions in all, each sub-divided

segrate wider the air early too much divisicil possible spipalswidt incombust. Mr. Rinched was frequently and the other speak its who were to have spoken speak its who were to have spoken speak its who were to many and the pattern and pattern thouston streets, at half-past eleven P. M., where they were dismissed. There were no speeches made in German on the occasion.

Union Square-Outside Scenes.

Union Square—Outside Scenes.

The centre of attraction—the point drappul, so to speak—of the congregated thousands from eight until twelve o'clock last night was Union square, the southern side of which, more particularly, was lighted up and festooned with Chinese lanterns lighted in a fashion that was at once original and pleasing. At the extreme northern end of the square—on the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, and Seventeenth and Broadway, were placed calcium lights that with their steady, unmitigated giare threw a broad sheen over the southern half of the square and the avenues that skirt it on either side. At the corner of University place and West Fourteenth street was another, while a little further westward at the rooms of the Metropolitan Democratic Club was another, the reflector of which was turned upon the square. Several of the grand stands were also provided with this light so that with the numerous calcium burners and the lighted lanterns strong from Fourteenth street, some two or three hunded yards to the westward of Union square, in continuous lines along the southerly side of the street until they had passed to the easterly side of Fourth avenue, there was not only all-sufficient illumination but the effect was most imposing. To add to the attractions of this part of the city, on the easterly side a pyrotechnic display was continually in force, while on the westerly there were mounted three large pieces of fireworks that when burned were received with cheers from myriads of throats as chef decurrer of the art. These pieces represented, first, a por rait—and a most faithfully executed one—of Horatio Seymour, under which, in large letters of fire, were "President Horatio Seymour," The second was a representation of the emblems of the Union: overhead was an arch of stars, immediately underneath which were a large eagle and two fings, to which at the foot was added the word "Constitution." The third piece was like the first, except that it had a portrait of the nominee of the democr

aspires. These beautiful pieces of pyrotechny were burned at half-past ten o'clock.

The Square at Eleven o'Clock.

At eleven o'clock the square presented an amimated, a grand appearance, it was filled with the marching columns, with ships, embients of the various trades, boats, wagons tastefully decorated, in which were placed little girls attired in white, as representatives of the States in the Union; and while those and a thousand other "inventions" to please the eye and the ear and instruct the mind were going over the prescribed route the air was filled with fire-bails from Roman candles, while thousands of torches, as they moved at a little distance, inspired the mind with the thought of a vast sea breaking up into goiden, fiery waves. And while these passed to and fro, hither and thither, seemingly without organization or purpose, but all under the strictest regulation, there floated on the still, pure air—the dark sky filled with stars and a fair moon that did not disdain to look upon the exciting scene—soul-stirring music from hundreds of magic instruments, filling the heart, while at intervals the ear was startled, as the procession moved and moved, winding and waving like a serpent that was of infinite length, with loud voice of cannon.

Altogether the procession and its adjuncts—which the hundred thousand speciators that patiently

The Procession.

Altogether the procession and its adjuncts—which the hundred thousand spectators that patiently waited and watched and commented on in words that were not unkindly in their character—were surprisingly attractive. It is but once in a decade that such an expression of public feeling, of opinion, can be obtained even in this metropolis, which, all know, is altogether democratic. Of this the procession and ratification meeting of last night will assure the country that in December the metropolis of the Western World will cast an overwhelming vote for Seymour, Biair and Hoffman. The evidence of this was seen in the demonstration which kept hundreds of thousands awake until a late hour this morning.

Return of the Clubs Homeward Bound.

Return of the Clubs Homeward Bound. Return of the Clubs Homeward Bound.

The return home of the torchight bearers presented a lively scene and made the welkin ring along Broadway and through all the adjoining streets. Cheer after cheer went up at intervals and caused the entirel lower portion of the town south of Union square to wear the most animated and gala appearance it has put on at the witching hour of midnight for many years. Notwithstanding the vast assemblage from all parts of this city, Jersey city and Brooklyn, no accident occurred to disturb the harmony and good order of the great democratic mational campaign demonstration.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican Nominating Convention assembled last evening at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, and organized by appointing J. D. Otterwell chairman, and Messrs. P. Jordan and John G. O'Brien secretaries, Mr. Isaac

Jordan and John G. O'Brien secretaries. Mr. Isaac J. Oliver baving been nominated for the office of increisor, and Patrick H. Jones for that of Register, Mr. Sinclair Tonsey rose and objected that the roll of delegates had not been calised. After a somewhat excited debate B was arranged that all but the officers should return as their names were called. This fleasure was carried out amid the utmost disorder and confusion, and the remainder of the evening was passed in filibustering and counterfilibustering between the party headed by C. S. Spencer and that of Waldo Hutchins, which was under the direction of Mesars, Gridley and Tousey. Considerable feeling was displayed on both sides, and at one time it seemed highly probable that the Convention would break up in a free fight. Finding it impossible to restore sufficient harmony to allow the business of the evening being proceeded with, the Convention was finally adjourned until Monday week.

Conservative Republican County Convention The defegates from the conservative branch of the republicans for the purpose of selecting candidates for Supervisor and Register met last evening at neadquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. A committee from the radical branch waited upon the Convention shortly after it had been or-ganized and made known the action of the branch they represented. A committee of conference was appointed and authorized to act for the Convention in agreeing to give one of the offices to each faction. After a fittle speechmaking and mutual admiration expressed among the members present the Conven-tion adjourned to meet at the call of the conference committee.

THE ANTI-BUTLER MOVEMENT.

Mass Convention in the Fifth Massacht setts District-Butler Denounced by Prominent Republicans-Richard H. Dana, Jr., Nominated by the Anti-Butler Radicals.

SALEM, Oct. 5, 1868. The anti-Butler movement in the Fifth Congressional district of Massachusetts has at length minated in the assembling of a large number of the representatives of the opponents of the Dutch Gap hero and the actual selection of an opposition candidate. The chosen rival is Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Manchester, whose name in con-nection with the movement to defeat Butler has already been mentioned in the HERALD. General Schouler, formerly Adjutant General of Massachusetts and removed by Governor Bullock, at the dictation of Butler, was the choice of the oppositition until about a week since, when Mr. Dana He declined at first, but on Saturday was persuaded to allow the use of his name, whereupon General Schouler gracefully withdrew from the contest and became an active worker for Dana. The gathering to-day was more properly a mass

rather than a delegate convention, and nearly every town in the district was represented. Among those composing it were such men as Benjamin H. Silsbee, Darwin E. Ware, A. A. Abbott, Eben S. Poor, William Endicott, William Sutton aud some four or five hundred others of the wealthy and reputable men of Essex. Caleb Foote, of Salem, called the body to order, and Benjamin H. Silsbee was chosen temporary chairman. Subsequently Alfred A. Abbott, of Peabody, was then chosen permanent presiding officer of the convention, and upon being conducted to the platform indulged in a few preliminary remarks, after which he called upon a clergyman to offer prayer. Before proceed-ing directly to business Mr. Abbott said he would like to say a few words concerning the purpose for which they had assembled. He said they had met there as republicans. They were not traitors or rebels, and still less did they fraternize with pseudorepublicans who "stole the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," and who, eight years ago, attempted to nominate Jeff Davis for President. They supported the platform of Chicago, and with the leading republicans of the country were ready to heart liy support Ciaffin and Fucker and Grant and Colfax. It support Ciaffin and Tucker and Grant and Coifax. It was because of their devotion to the republican cause that they had assembled. It was because they could not recognize in the candidate for Congress for the district a fit representative of the sentiment of Essex county that they had assembled. They believed in national honests, which General Butler had attempted to singar over his permicious doctrines. He believed General Grant would give the country peace, and that thus the great republic would enter upon a new and giorious life. General Butler, he said, is not in sympathy with General Grant, either personally or in his views upon public policy. In all his public speeches or correspondence the people look in vain for a declaration of his General Butler's) faint in him. He is not only not in sympathy with him, but his whole public speech seems to be dictated by a vearaing for personal supremacy.

was unpopular and the support of it involved great personactions; for his sataunch and sturry defence of fuginalizes; for his successful administration of the office United States District Attorney for the Massachusetts disturing the war; his sale vindication in the courts of United States of the claim of the government to beliger rights against rebels; his manerly discussion of the princip of law upon which the reconstruction measures of Congawere based and instilled; his cloquent appeals for justice, the freedmen, the life long fidelity to the cause of the United Congression of the Congression of Anachester, where he now resides. He is a true homorable and uncompromising exponent of republication statement of the country to associate with them public affairs as the representative of this district. We determine the congression of the Co

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by appliause, and when the name of Mr. Dams was mentioned the Convention stood up interrupted by appliause, and when the name of Mr. Dams was mentioned the Convention stood up interrupted by appliause, and when the name of Mr. Dams was mentioned the Convention stood up interrupted by appliause, of which Gereral Schouler was chairman, immediately waited upon him and in a few moments he entered the hall. His presence was the signal for another burst of enthusiasm, and when it had ended Mr. Dana was introduced and, in accepting the nomination for Congress, spoke at considerable length, reviewing the position assumed by General Butler on the ishumel of the republican party. It is claimed by Butler that he is the regular candidate, and therefore should be elected. The speaker thought this did not follow. The great contests of liberty have been fought, not by the regulars, but by the volunteers and the militia, and with them in those contests he (Dana) cast his lot. (Great applause.) He continued with some criticisms upon the cancus management, which he declared the weakest point in our political system, and said that this, in connection with the rigid party discipline of the democratic party which General Butler now proposes to engraft upon the republican organization, was the reason of that degradation of the democratic party which General Butler now proposes to engraft upon the republican organization, was the reason of that degradation of the democratic party which General Butler now proposes to engraft upon the republican organization, was the reason of that degradation of the democratic party which General Butler so much deplores.

HON. B. H. HILL ON THE POLITICAL SITUA-TION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In the HERALD of this morning is an article headed "Southern Democratic Leaders in New York," and among the number my own name is mentioned. Allow me, first of all, to say I am no party leader:

never have been, never expect to be.

Allow me, in the next place, to say I did not come to New York to "drink wine or eat fine dinners," and

have not been so engaged. I came North to ascertain, if I could, the exact

temper, views and purposes of the Northern people and the probable result of the political contest now being waged. To one who has studied and learned to admire the system of American government, federal and State, limited and resered with harmon ous boundaries fixed for each by plainly writtencon-Shaken to its foundations by a criminal war occas sioned by a fanatical discussion about the rights and capacities of some savages imported as chattels for speculation from the jungles of Africa, the question now is, whether these savages, being now confess edly free and certainly greatly improved by Southern masters, this great system of government can again be made harmoniously stable and the freedom of the

white race maintained and of all races perpetuated I find the republicans meeting this great question sures which are "outside of the constitution." which avowedly seek to disfranchise and degrade white

sures which are "outside of the constitution." which avowedly seek to disfranchise and degrade white people for no reason but that of a vindictive hatred of section against section, and which pretend, in the most unnatural way, to elevate the negro by leading him, ignorant and credulous, promisingly to equality, but really to ruin, as the butcher tempts with his bundle of hay deluded sheep to the slaughter pen.

I find the democrats meeting this most palpable idsanity of the republicans by exhausting all their powers upon a cent per cent argument about bonds, gold and greenbacks. I find the capitalists, more insane than the political leaders, taking sides with the republicans in this issue, and are lavishly spending their means to maintain and perpentate measures which subvert the government and destroy the industrial energies of the country in order to make the government stable and its resources ample to pay their bonds. Ministers of religion are executing their noble commissions as peacemakers by abaudoning the gospel and urging their hearers to join in the work of maintaining a policy whose only fruits in the past have been and whose only fruits in the future can be riots, have and bloodshed. Amid all this Babel discord, of political and moral confusion of the Northern people, I find but few who seem to remember that there is a written constitution, and that those who are chosen to administer it must be sworn "to support, protect and defend it." It is most significant that in the whole Chicago platform and the letters of acceptance from the nominees thereon this constitution is not mentio, ed nor even alluded to. Its builders remembered there was a negro, but forgot there was a constitution. I have heard and read tong speeches from notorious (called distinguished) political leaders, who, I do beheve, have never so much as read the constitution; elergymen have abandoned the finde, and the people are losing both freedom and religion. Nothing in the North—not even its great cities and wonderful manerial develo

spon a new and genome the teneral matter, by personally or in his views upon public policy. In all look in vain for a declaration of the (femoral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the (femoral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look in vain for a declaration of the teneral fill-look property of the control of the teneral fill-look in the teneral fill-look in the country interest in the country thereby in permitted to the teneral fill-look permitted in the teneral fill-look permitted in the teneral fill-look permitted fill-look permitted in the teneral fill-look permitted fil

aive subjects, but no honest supported and no free constituency in America.

The South asks nothing but what the North promised—equality under the same constitution. Georgia asks no power to make a constitution for her internal affairs, or to change that constitution, which is not conceded to and exercised by Illinois. Will a not conceded to and exercised by Illinois. Will a nat affairs, or to change the control of the control of the constitution, or will be deny it according to the constitution, or will be deny it according to the Chicago platform?

With a pledge to carry out the platform, without even an allusion to the constitution either in the platform or the pledge, will the people of America risk the rights and the freedom of every man merely a confer an empty honor on one man.

B. H. HILL.

MISCE LANEOUS POLITICAL MATTERS.

Another Sharp Letter from General Butler. To the Editors of the Boston Dally Adversible:

As you have inserted in your paper a letter to the "Editors of the Traveller," from Mr. Edward Atkinson, I assume you will publish my reply. Mr. Atkinson seems a little ashamed of the intimacy with Sam Ward which is disclosed by the telegram. Such poetical messages pass only between intimates—generally financiers. To break the force of the shame of the exposure, Mr. Atkinson cries out: "A private telegram! Where did you get my private telegram?" and being a thorough "financier," bribery occurred at once to him as the means. I received the telegram in a letter, of which, though marked private, I venture to give such parts as relate to that matter, of course not disclosing the name of the gentleman who wrote it, personally a stranger to me.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1868.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER:—

DEAR SIR—Knowing how bitterly your nomination is opposed by severy copperhead, I have been watching with some anxiety for the action of your district convention. It is always well to know who your enames are and what they are doing. I give you below a copy of a telegram sent to-day, poetry and all, by your friend Sam Ward. I understand fully, more fully than what you do, General, why Sam don's want you back again. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1868.

Here follows telegram.]

In the impeachment trial you stirred Sam up a good deal, and he has been very bitter against you ever since. You only got hold of a very small amount of his rescality in collusion

Hoping to hear a good account from your district when the

Hoping to hear a good account from your district when the election comes of, I am, General, vary truly yours.

If a copy of the poetical despatch had not been shown in Washington I never should have seen it; but having been seen by a few, I thought it better that all should see that my financial opponents are adopting the style of Brick Pomeroy in their communications with each other, without the courage with which he displays it.

I believe I have answered all Mr. Atkinson's questions but one; i. e., What excuse have you to give for printing the telegram? None whatever. It needs none save an abology to my constituents for taking any notice of either the telegram, its Billingsgate sender or receiver.

I supposed the republicans of the district might be curious enough to know how the gold speculators of Washington and the brokers and the corporation treasurers of State street proposed to manage their politics for them, and so I published the evidence of the conspiracy, and I should do it again. I am now investigating the facts of how a prominent candidate of the bolters has been making overtures to the democracy of the district not to make any nomination, so that the democratic yote might be concentrated on himself, and should be ready to publish them save my duty to the republican party carries me to Pennsylvania and Onio to take part in the campaign there, feeling quite safe to leave my own case in the hands of the true and staunch republicans of the district.

I propose on my return to expose all the secret meetings, all the arrangements and agreements, bargains, subscriptions, corruptions and conspiracies by which the rebels and their sympathizers propose to break down the republican party in the Fifth Congressional district, so far as they may come to my knowledge. And I hereby offer a reward of \$500 for any competent evidence, written or or al, which will prove the guilt and complicity of any persons engaged in the enterprise of defrauding the people of the district of the free exercise of their elective f

election.

Mr. Atkinson further complains that I omitted to state in my former note that he defrauded that Essex Savings Bank out of \$16,000 in gold in his official capacity as treasurer of a corporation as therein set forth and not for his individual benefit. I beg his

capacity as treasurer of a corporation as therein set forth and not for his individual benefit. I beg his pardon, it was an oversight.

I ought to have called attention to the question, if Mr. Atkinson would take such a cruel slice out of the savings of the widows and orphans of Essex county in behalf of a corporation of which he was only a small stockholder, what would he do for himself? In justice, therefore, to Mr. Atkinson I insert the distinction here. He says:—'As an officer of the corporation I was compelled to pay its notes in lawful money." Is not gold lawful money—why not pay in that? His Tent Duck corporation zot the gold or its equivalent from the bank. Has not Mr. Atkinson over and over argued that there can be no lawful money but gold, and that greenbacks are only irredeemablel promises to pay which cannot and do not pay anything?

It never occurred to me that it made any difference to the savings' banks whether they lost this gold through Mr. Atkinson's acts as treasurer or as an individual.

He has asked me several questions which I have answered. I now propose to ask him one, which I do not care whether he answers or not, as I know what the answer is. When, because of his defrauding the poor needy depositors of that savings bank of \$11,000 of their hard-carned gold, the devit gets hold of this treasurer of the Tent Duck corporation, what will happen to Edward Atkinson and Sam Ward? Respectfully,

Colfax in Logansport, Ind.

Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire; Horace cans in Logansport, Ind., on the 2d inst. This is Mr. Colfax's Congressional district (Ninth). He made the following remarks, which for personal modesty have not been excelled during the campaign:-

following remarks, which for personal modesty have not been exceiled during the campaign:—

MR. CHAIRMAN—I was about to say Mr. Congressman, for I suppose it is about the same as if you had a certificate of election in your pocket (the chairman was Colonel Pratt, of Logansport, cadidate for Congress), and have no doubt I shall see you there during the session of the Forty-first Congress; for, though I suppose I shall not be Speaker of that Congress, I expect to be there or thereabouts and have the pleasure of seeing my distinguished and life long friend taking part in the proceedings of Congress. About the same time Colonel Pratt is sworn in as a member of Congress I expect to be sworn in at the the other end of the Capitol. (Prolonged cheering.) Now, ladies and goallemen—oh, no, that is too cold a term to address you by; let me say my dear old friends of the Ninth district—since the last session of Congress closed in July I have been with my family and friends in the far distant mountain regions of our Western country to seek relaxation and health after a protracted season of political axcitement. I have been among the Rocky Mountains and scaled those magnificent watch towers of our mational inheritance. I have climbed seventicenthous and feet above the level of the sea that I might look over more of the great country I could call my own beloved land. But in all this land, much as I loved the people of the whole country, there was no place that seemed so much like home as this old Congressional district.

Card from Hon. Lewis D. Campbell.

HAMILTON, Oct. 1, 1868.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

A gallant ex-soldler of my old regiment has just called my attention to a description in the Enquirer of the grand demonstration of the democracy of Cincinnati on Monday evening last. It is said that "in the centre of the column was the torn and tattered battle flag of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry," &c. Your reporter has, no doubt, in-advertently made a mistake as to the number of the regiment. When the Sixty-ninth veterantzed in 1864 they came home on furlough. New and elegant flags were then presented to them, and Colonel Moore, commanding, presented the old "tattered and torn battle flags" to Mrs. Campbell for preservation, by whom they have been kept with great care. When I organized that regiment in 1861 it comprised republicans and democrats in about equal numbers (the latter, perhaps, predominating), and it would be an impropriety, in my judgment, to permit these relies of the war to be used now by either side for party purposes. No person has ever requested such use of them; and were I sufficiently "enthused" to grant such a desire I am sure I could not accomplish it without a "fuss in the family." This error may seem a matter of little moment, and the correction is sought only because It has made the impression on the minds of some of the surviving soldiers of the regiment, who are republicans, that the old banners under which they fought and their comrades died have been permitted to be used for party purposes. Very truly yours, &c.,

FOLITICAL NOTES.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Was it not a little singular that the grand demonstration of the bnoys in bine in Philadelphia should be held on the last day for the registration of voters? If half the reports of democratic frauds alleged by the radicals be true, the democrats will cary not only Pennsylvania, but sweep Ohio and Indiana like that these gigantic frauds consist in naturalizing foreigners lilegally and in colonizing Pennsylvania with Maryland democratic voters, who can be readily spared from their State, and doing the same in Ohio and Indiana with Kentucky voters, who can readily be spared from the 100,000 plunging democratic majority in that State. On the other hand Governor Boutwell stated and Indiana with Kentucky voters, who can readily be spared from the 100,000 plunging democratic majority in that State. On the other hand Governor Boutwoll stated a few days ago at a meeting in Ohio that whatever the canvass of the State would show before the election it would afterwards be found that the republican vote would be largely increased and the democratic correspondingly reduced. So there is "no telling who will be Governor till after election." But a city radical paper admits the possibility of a loss of two Congressmen in Ohio.

How is it that the subject of impeachment has

been virtually ignored by the speakers on both side during the pending campaign? Is it a two-

fax's speech at Lafayette, Ind., as his "first gun of the campaign." If they mean a popgun, all right General A. S. Williams, United States athleter at San Salvador, is out for Grant, which means a further lease of his office.

The Notions Journal, referring to Dana's nominarespectable man than Butler; but as far as politic go his election would be swapping the devil for a witch." Yes-and a cartical of Hecate's infernal

General Forrest has just returned to Memphis after a practical reconstruction campaign on the line of the proposed Memphis and Seima Railroad—a project that is meeting with success,

The double harness team of Governor Baker and

enator Hendricks have finished their spouting match against time in Indiana.

Judge W. Y. Gholson, of Ohio, delivered a long address on financial issues in Avondale on the 2d inst. He came to the conclusion that the principal of all the bonds constituting the funded or permanent debt of the United States, including what are commonly called the five-twenties, is payable in coin.

A grand democratic mass meeting is to take place at Lebanon, Ohio, on the 7th inst. Senators Docittle, General Thomas Ewing, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and General Thomas Powell are announced as the speakers.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says General Kilpatrick is going to Kill Grant.

OPENING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

The evening schools throughout the city were opened last evening for the regular fall and winter sessions. At the evening high school on Thirteenth sessions. At the evening high school on Thirteenth street, near sixth avenue, the Committee on Evening Schools of the Board of Education occupied the platform and formally opened the institution. There were present almost a thousand pupils, ranging from fourteen to fifty years of age, and a more earness and intelligent looking assemblage it would be dimediated to find. Commissioner Allen presided and addresses, brief and appropriate, were made by Mr. T. Boese, the efficient Clerk of the Board of Education; R. L. Larremore, President of the Board, and Commissioners Warren, Merrill and others. The committee also visited others of the schools and found each well attended.

CASUALTIES AND ASSAULTS .- Demies Kisard, a boy residing at No. 8 Broadway, was last night run over by cart No. 6,397. Broadway, on the corner of Beaver street and Broadway, and slightly wounded. He was street and Broadway, and slightly wounded. He was taken to his home. Henry Rometz, aged forty, residing at No. 6 West Eleventh street, was taken to the New York Hospital last night suffering from a fit. A woman named Ann Sogent, living at No. 79 Lewis street, while standing on a fire eacape at the above number, was precipitated from the fourth story to the sidewalk and was seriously injured. Andrew O'Brien, of No. 94 Front street, while loading machinery last evening at pier No. 17 East river, had his foot badly crushed and was taken to Bellevne Hospital. Emil Bailbuch, aged nine years, living at No. 511 East Sixteenth street, was last night run over by a coal eart and slightly injured. He was taken to his residence. Daniel Seymoun, living in Greenwich street, near Watts street, while at work yesterday in a sugar house, No. 28 Leonard street, was caught in the machinery and had his right arm cut from his body. He was taken to the City Hospital in a critical condition. Last night Cornelius Anderson was run over by car No. 17 of the Sixth avenue line at the corner of Varick and Carkson streets and was seriously injured. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital and the driver (John Farrel) arrested and locked up at the Twenty-eighth precinct station house, An unknown man, dressed in dark clothes, wearing a light mustache, was found on the Bowery, near Spring street, last night, in an insensible condition from a dangerous wound in the head inflicted it is not known by whom. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital by an officer of the Foaretenth precinct after his wounds had been dressed by Dr. Armstrong, of the Central Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R. R. GREAT SENSATION.
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